the government is the absolute necessity

for a landless people cannot long remain

SHALL WE WIN?

Our endeavor for the right; We must girdle on our armor And march hand and hand through the fight.

There's but one thing that can hinder

To develop a better state. We must work through all like brothers And then vote the ticket straight.

We would gain the freeman's right We must work through all in unity; We must work with all our might.

We have distened to the old part es

We must crush the ratiroad monopolics

In which they've never yet been true.

So now for ourselves and independence

Let us all vote intelligently

Vote with the intention to create Unity, Equality and Charity Let us vote the ticket straight.

God created all men equal And designed that they should So by meeting divine approval

We will gain the victory.

onstantly striving to secure harmony Suppress all prejudice, rivairy and offense, to assuage suffering and to be honest. In all our undertakings and interes s.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

Why Does Farming Not Pay?-Why Move

the Alliance So Slowly?

THE MARMERS' TONION.

IN WINTER WOODS.

BY SARAH D. HOBART. In winter woods what melody Of whispering winds on flated reeds! What templed quietude succeeds The juy's wild clumor eclading feee! The squirrels on Ffrom tree to tree The mining crow recounts his needs.
The snow birds crest the truited weeds,
In winter weeds.

Here lift the oaks their architrave Of unbered gloom against the blue; The storm heat did as blend snew; Within the esdar's estamond mave. Though all the blasts should windly rave. The stalwart tranks stand from and true; No tumult may their en m umbo, In winter woods.

In winter woods the messes gleam
Like emeralds through the father leaves.
The frosted lighter intervences
Its sitter with the rock a gray coam.
The slanting sanlight's fitful beam
Fails softened where the brooklet grieves;
The spending fifty year her just retrieves.
In winter woods.

And yet the season backs not grace.
Though fled the ld our of rambowed flowers,
Atd thowagh the desclared bowers.
The histening staws come on space,
Storic Nature turns a crailing have.
To film who loves her while the lowers. And for his even with beauty doners. In winter woods,

## MOBLEY AND THE MULE

RV C. P. CARTER.



lived, contrary critters I ever see in all my born days," said Uncle Jake, breaking the opposite silence that had settled like a pall over the

grocery store immediately after Col. held. Mulkios' vehement protest against Bill ]

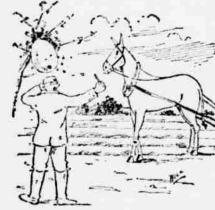
at the imminent risk of struggling him- 'they all lived happy ever after.'

mare instead.

round so much, lookin' for a chance to pleasant, done his date, and that wheever tries to slow to understand. expect to be persecuted.

mule eat burs and all? Not a bit of it! illustrated as the teacher thinks best, He simply 'bout faced and switched his | Under number (2) would have to tail around in them oats till the burs had come many lessons in general politeall stuck to it, then eat up the oats ness, such as handing things and pickand went out and scratched the ing them up, passing in front of one, burs off agin the garden tence where etc., all of which, would, of course, ap they'd be likely to seed the whole ply to their intercourse with the teacher

break him that the real character of classes, to the subject of speaking kindly that mule was developed. 'Lias could about class-mates and teachers. Girls put the harness on him all right and are very apt to show their anger by hitch him up; but the hull Mobley saying ugly things about each other family couldn't make him go until he and it sometimes goes so far that some got a real good ready, when he would will object to sitting near or reciting start up with a suddenness that would with others. Of course they are obliged nearly dislocate 'Lias' neck.



"HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF A HORNETS' NEST

"'Lias hitched him up to the light wagon one day in the spring and went | vanity. to town. They got there without any serious difference of opinion, but when they had got out o' town on the way home, the mule made up his mind to go on a strike and strike he did. 'Lias coaxed, and argued, and threatened, but the mule wouldn't so much

as wiggle an ear. Finally Lias jumped out and grabbed a rail off'n the fence and started at that mule. The mule waited until he got up nearly a feeble friend. close enough to strike, when he gave a jump and started off towards home lickety-brindle. Old 'Lias dropped the longs for something else. rail and started after. When he would get up 'most close enough to touch the they are dying of broken hearts, can hind end-gate, the mule would make a scarcely wait until the dinner bell spurt till he got out o' reach again. It rings. was ten miles home and the mud was nearly ready to drop, he was that tired when he got there, and he used sich scandalous language at that mule that he was expelled from church. And the

end of it all was that 'stid o' 'Lias breakin' the mule, the mule broke 'Lias, Well sir, that mule jist made 'Lias' endent as a hog on ice. The more No tick, but cash down.

He had about given up the idee of finishin' the plowin' when he caught sight of a hornets' nest as big as a half bushel

hangin' to a beech limb. "'I'll bet a gill o' buttermilk I'll start ye,' says 'Lias, and he goes to work to cut off the limb with the nest on it. Careful as he was he got stung three times 'fore he could get the limb; but he was bound to start that mule if it killed him. He finally got the limb down, hornets and ali, and takin' it in both hands he walked over and give Mr. Mule an underhanded swipe on the



THE BUT A GILL O' EUTTIER MILK THE START VE."

"Now if you ever saw an astonished mule in your life it was that one about two seconds later. That was so tickled that he forgot to get out o' the way, and the result was that he got a head put that had settled so big that they had to take down two panels o' fence to get him out o' the

"That mule never balked after that, Fegley's habit of resting his feet upon All you had to do was to make a buzthe edge of the open pickle barrel. "Old zin' noise and he'd break his neek a-'Lias Mobley's male was a little the pullin'. And 'Lias quit jawin' the young ones and jined the church agin, "What'd he do?" gargled Sam Lowry and, like the folks in the story books,

self with tobacco juice.

"What'd be do," repeated Uncle
Jake scornfully, "Why, they wasn't
nothin mean he didn't do. He was called polite, and as soon as they are born a-bilin' over with devittry. Cussed old enough to understand the meaning ness just oozed out'n bim all the time of the word, this desire may be used as same as blood out'n a hippotamus, a strong and effective means of making Fore he was six months old he sneaked a school room quiet and orderly. It up behind old Lass one day white he must, however, be taught as much by was stoojed over dippin' up a bucket o' example as precept, for no number of worter for the old mare and histed him lessons on politeness will have any effect clear over into the middle o' White on the pupils unless the teacher has it River. Old Lies mighty nigh drowned always in mind herself and shows it in fore he got out, and you can bet he manner and conversation. By remem-was hoppin' mad, but that farnal mule bering that "please" and "thank you" looked so powerful inaccent and sympa- are always the proper accompaniments thizin' and kinder like he didn't do it of every request, and that an even pleasa-purpose that 'Lias tada't the heart to ant tone of voice is the only polite one touch him; he gathered up a fence in which to speak to any one, a great stake and took his spite out on the old deal of friction may be avoided. Many machinery that with fron fingers and that small that small is heard to every it, uncovered the hidden ways of nature and is heard the clatter and jar of and taught the elements to obey—this is a pur il has been stung into a quick or "it's the nature o' mules and poli- rude retort by the harsh voice of the ticians to be freacherow," put in Joe teacher who is tired and irritated and forms of wealth, the products of the Brad ey. "Now there's that old brindle has allowed her feelings to show in her forest, the plantation and the mine. voice. Even if their resentment does "That mule growed ornerier every not show itself in personal rudeness to day he lived," continued Uncle Jake, her, it shows in their manner toward calmly ignoring the interruption. "He each other, and altegether gives a tone mighty nigh starved himself swoopin' to the room, which is anything but

get into mischief. Didn't 'pear to relish There are occasions, however, when nothin' to eat unless it was somethin' a teacher sees the need of speaking in a somebody didn't want him to have strong emphatic unmistakable way-One time he broke into the yard, and then it should be done unhesita walked right past the open corn-tingly, and if possible, privately. But crib door and stuffed himself on a it must always be directed toward the parcel o' hops Mrs. Mobley had offending member-not against the spread out on the kitchen roof class as a whole, nor against inoffending to dry till he rearly busted. They pupils whom she has to deal with be purty near killed him, and old Lias fore her wrath against the sinner has lammed him with a pitchfork 'till he subsided. A sudden transition from was jont o' breath, but that mule bore the stern voice of justice, to the quiet it all as cheerful as you plea e. He one of sympathy is a lesson in true po seemed to carry the idee that he'd only liteness which the children will not be

do the square thing in this world must | The "precept" would come under two principal topics, viz.: I. Polite And he was jest sharper than ness to the teacher-and II. Politeness tacks, too. One time 'Lias' boys, to to each other. Number one, to consist have some fun with him, gave him a of two heads: 1, How to speak po trough o' oats with a hull lot o' cuckle litely to her; 2, how to be helpful to burs sprinkled over the top. Did that her. These may be elaborated and

as well. One lesson should be devo "But it wasn't until 'Lias tried to ted especially in the case of gisls to do it whether they wish to or not but it is always an unpleasant dis turbance and injures the discipline natturally. Girls should be taught the silliness and ill-breeding of these

occurrences. In lessons of politeness more than any others, constant reference must be made, and constant illustrations shown, as the daily intercourse brings them up. If this is not done, the teacher may hav given some very good language lessons, but the manners of her class will im prove very little. - Popular Educator.

Kansas Philosophy. A gossip is always willing to be

No man wants to be religious as bad as he don't want to be. The best friend a man has is the friend who makes him the least trouble. Deal in flattery if you would learn

how few people are not subject to The reason for doing a bad thing i never as good as the reason for not

doing it. When the average man prays for his neighbor, the Lord hears lots of gossip. Every dollar's worth of prohibited

fun vou have costs two dollars in repentance. Stand guard over your thoughts, that they may not make you the prisoner of

Give a man that which he particularly longs for, and in five minutes he So many girls of sixteen who imagine

There is a sound foundation for the about four mile deep. The mule kept doctrine of forgiveness. If a man robs chase from congress of special privileges about three feet ahead o' Lias every you, it is cheaper to forgive him than to blessed step o' the way. 'Lias was go to law. If a man owes a hundred dollars, it will cost you more than that to collect it. -Atchison Globe.

EVERY little while a story goes the rounds about the old family clock stopping short as one of the family draws his last breath. For the purpose of encouraging the liar to tell his story life a burden from that on to July.

One day 'Lias was layin' his corn by and was in a dreadful hurry; the mule 'peared to know this and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by a reward of \$10,000 for one of the clocks.

The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know this and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know this and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know this and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know this and was as inde
The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know this time dollar bill for twenty-five years.

The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know its temptations and this is the use they are being invegives \$10. And the people having the noisy, Sustling, careless cities, where more frequently, and to weave around it at 8 per cent, which is \$20, are country boy is more easily lured to with all those unbridges.

The day 'Lias was layin' his corn by an additional charm, we hereby offer a reward to know its temptations and the noisy, Sustling, careless cities, where more frequently, and to weave around it at 8 per cent, which is \$20, are country boy is more easily lured to "if report is true one man controls of the use of the original country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to with a country boy is more easily lured to wi

Lias 'ud try to coax him to move up the A DEBUTANTE'S View: Pauline—So

THE RESULTS OF THE MONEY POWER'S CONTROL.

Past, Present and Future-Cause and Effect-Great Work of the Farmers' Alliance-Uol. C. C. Post Reviews the Situa tion Ably and at Length,

At a recent mass meeting of the farmers in Georgia, Col. C. C. Post, formerly editor of the Chicago Erpress delivered an excellent address, of which we give a

"It is not necessary that I take much of my time or of yours with efforts to show you the condition of the country. In a general way at least the facts are pretty well known to you already. We are near the close of the 19th century in a country rich in all the natural elements ountry so large and a climate so divercan be produced almost every fruit and flower, almost every vegetable and grain Then I would enact ber, a rich soil, limitless stores of metal,

The genius of the race has made a sersovereigns masters.

A century ago the continent from the Blue ridge of hills whose outlines can be century and even considerably later it men in their savage state, and following sweetest of all the singers of the people,"

the Rocky mountains on the Pacific the Rocky mountains on the Pacific ocean in all that vast country from which we have since carved a half dozen so; had nature, or God dealt with the mighty states and territories, no white man had ever set foot save only a few man had never reached the high position he to-day occupies.

| He shall rise with the sunlight around him And rule in the realm he has made. n what is now Southern California. In a century the continent has been

onquered. The bear, the deer, the wolf, the buffaio and the Indian are and private and added: virtually extinct. The forests have been cut down. The prairie put under of labor and invention. This is the recultivation. The streams bridged. The mountains tunneled, the lightning that a continent who have cleared the forest played about the mountain tops has been | broken the prairie, slain the wild beasts, tamed. Steam has been harnessed to covered the continent with a network of the car of progress and every portion of railroads, built towns and cities, devel- If ourselves and our posterity. our continent bound to every other por- oped the mines, erected work shops and tion with bands of iron and stock. Towns factories, invented machinery and built and cities have been built and on every it, uncovered the hidden ways of nature nerves of steel and feet that never tire can ever hope to pay. transforms into a thousand different

I do not know what the man power of all the machinery in the United States is, but it is vastly greater than the power of all the men themselves. There are perhaps 25,000,000 men and women, the heads of families, in the country, and these, with some aid from the children, produce all the wealth there is. What the power of the machinery which they bring to their aids I have no way of estimating. One might guess it to be 100 or 1,000 times the power of all the men and women themselves and still be below rather than above the limit of the truth. Think of it. How many men would it require to draw a loaded freight train cross the continent? How many to draw all the trains that go? Supposing 1,000 men could draw a loaged freight train up grade and down grade across the continent. It used to be a six months ourney by ox team from St. Louis to San Francisco, but suppose 1,000 men could draw a freight train from New York to San Francisco in six months. Then in order that a single team might enter San Francisco from New York daily and another start on its geturn trip would require the labor of 365,250 men. or one-thirtieth or thirty-fifth of all the able-bodied men in the nation. Now, how many trains enter San Francisco daily? How many enter or leave New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta and all other cities and towns of the country? How many men would it take to draw all these trains

steam would be made up? What I am at is an endeavor to coney some idea or the increased power of production due to machinery. I want to approximate in some slight degree to the added power of the people to produce wealth derived from their inventions and machinery so that we may gain some batter ider of how wealthy the wealth producers ought to be.

and enough more trains so that the dif-

Our mothers carded the cotton and the wool by hand, and walked back and forth and turned the wheel with the hand drew out a single thread at a time and then sitting at the loom and furnished the power to run it with their feet they wove the thread into cloth. How many women would it take to card the country? How many would it take to pick by hand all the seed out of all county, in the state, in the south? How many men and women to run by hand all the machinery of all kinds in all the cities in all the country?

What becomes of all the wealth cre ated by use of all this machinery? Who has got it? How did they come by it? What are they doing with it? These are the questions the people have a right to ask and also to have answered. Jay Gould is said to have \$200,000,000

of it. Seven thousand other men and

are said to have \$1,000,000 or more each. How much have you got? I know that if you begin to ask ques tions you will be told that these things were necessary for the development of the country and that you had better not meddle with polities, but just stick to your farms, as you can't understand political economy anyway, and if that don't stop you you will be called communists or any other insulting epithets that it is thought may frighten you into keeping still, but I reckon the time has come when you can stand some abuse and misrepresentation better than you can stand the present unfair distribu-

tion of the wealth you help to create. "The manipulations of stock, corners in the necessities of life, the gift or purand immense bodies of land, the wrecking of railroads, watering of stocks, freight and passenger rates based upon fictitious values-these, and then the use elect men to office who will grant them still further privileges and immunitiesthis is the way in which the millions have been gotten into the hands of the few, and this is the use they are being

o know this and was as indethat gives?

off and set down feelin' pretty blue. FINANCE DISCUSSED. procure the introduction of a bill in coneffective, and suppose the million is that instead of the \$10 bank bill having sons of toil. raised as other millions for like purcost the people \$30 in 25 years it has cost How can a poses have been raised by advance in them at least three times that or \$90. freight rates. Who pays for the defeat of the bill?

Right out of the pockets of the men in greenback looks extravagant to a man whose interest the bill was framed comes | not a "statesman." the money to defeat it. Flies caught in the web of a spider

make does but entangle them the more. people than our present national bank And you want to know what I would system-that the speculators and gamdo about it. You have asked me to blers and statesmen are all down upon give, thus publicly my opinion of the it. The only thing that can possibly exsituation and the remedy for existing cuse the loan of money to the people by Well. I would take a broom and brush of doing something to relieve them from down the spider webs and then sweep their burden of debt and save them their out. I would have a general house homes and consequently their liberties from which labor can create wealth. A cleaning. slied that somewhere within its borders laws. Remove the webs and the spiders better way then I am for the subtreas-

flower, almost every vegetable and grain known to civilized men. Abundant timknown to civilized men. Abundant timvide some means by which men could all money direct to the people and am withstanding the fact that they have, long lines of sea coast, great lakes, broad bays, mighty rivers, the natural highways of commerce—these are a part of ways of production and exchange and en-

sayagery up to civilization that may be a death of civilization." good trail to follow awhile. that he torget to get out of the way, and the result was that he got a head put on him as big as the nulle's, which was so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the statesmen talk a good deal about developing the resources of the country hearing the noise and seeing the difficult of the wilderness, the home of the so big that they had to take down two an unbroken wilderness, the home of the see from the upper windows of this seen from the upper windows of the upper windows of the seen from the upper windows of the seen from the upper windows of the seen from the upper windows of th The statesmen talk a good deal about caution to the voters, urging them and if panther and the hear, the deer, the wolf towards developing men by her laws. member that parties were machines that ever astonished the moss-back, liver- by catting away one of the ropes that and the Indian. From the Kaw to the Nature may not be much of a statesman created for a purpose and of no value grown wiseacres of any country. Natur-Rocky mountains was a prairie unbroken but still I have considerable confidence by a single plow share. A country so in her plan."

Sature may not be much of a statesman except as they performed the work required of them. He closed with quota-with, and criticise the acts of the party tin securely. The President himself tied by a single plow share. A country so in her plan."

Ittle known that for the first half of the The speal

was represented upon all the maps as a barren desert of worthless sand, while from matural law, God's law, they ever results of the matural law, God's law, they ever results of the matural law, God's law, they ever results of the past, and to worthless of the future savage state, and to worth a James G. Clark.

Swing inward, oh gates of the future savage state, and to worth a same G. Clark. so; had nature, or God dealt with the bound him bound him Unhonored, and scorned and betrayed He showed from statistics the enor-

mous sums loaned upon farm mortgages and other forms of indebtedness, public "This then is the result of a century

a continent, who have cleared the forest, their reward—a debt greater than they can ever hope to pay.

The banking system and many how the ways that the monopolities the ways that the monopolities the ways that the monopolities are the banking system and many how the poor.

"And who are the men who advise the people 'not to meddle in politics, but to While they've told us what they'd do stick to their farms and workshops, and For the interests of home mances by economy and work pay off their in-

"They are the statesmen—the politi-cians under whose leadership this condi-tion of things has come upon you.

The democrats have deceived us
in what they have promised to do
To help the laborer through. tion of things has come upon you. "The indebtedness of the people, the depressions in business, the hard times and low prices are the result of false teachings in political economy and of all. and low prices are the result of false producing exactly the condition of things which now exist and the so-called "states men" have been, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, the tools of the conspirators against the prosperity and liberty of the people. The speaker then showed by illustrations and anecdotes how production and civilization are dependent upon exchange of wealth, and declared that the producer should never be taxed for producing or exchanging. "These," he declared, "are the road by which man climbs ever to higher and still higher conditions, and he who lays one single obstacle in that upward path is not a statesman, is not worthy to lead a tribe of savages much less a great and pro-

gressive nation of people. He then spoke at length of the use of money in the making of exchanges and showed again by illustrations and anecdotes how without money the exchanges necessary to our civilization could not be made, and how it was one of the first duties of the law makers of the country to supply sufficient money to enable the wealth producers to exchange the wealth whice they create at the least possible cost. "The law makers," he declared, "are not to interfere ference in speed between man power and with the natural law of exchange, but to assist the people in obeying it. are to devise the methods by which the twealth producers may exchange their products upon an equitable basis-the basis of cost in labor-one with another paying no toll to any one for the privilege for doing so."

He then explained the difference in cost to the people of different kinds of money. The silver which cost the price of the commodity it the market, at present about 75 cents for the amount that is put in a dollar, and then the loss by abraison or wear, but no interest of necessity came from the manner in which it was put in circulation. The same of government paper money-the greenback. "Its total cost if they were less disposed to work than and spin and weave by hand all the cot- to the people arising out of the making ton and wool manufactured into cloth in and putting into circulation of the greenback dollar is the cost of the paper, the ink and the printing amounting to less the cotton raised and ginned in Douglas than 1 per cent. It is paid out by the potatoes are \$1 per bushel, and government in meeting the public expenses, passes from hand to hand among the people making their exchanges of products, and finally passes back into the public treasury by being paid in as internal revenue. In it the people have a perfect money, costing very little to

make and bearing no interest of neces-How different the national bank bill. It, like the greenback, is printed by the government, but instead of being paid out by the government and then put in circulation without interest, it is handed over to the banks and by them to the people. The people are compelled to borrow of the banks because they can not exchange products without money or something that will pass as money, and as the government fails to furnish the money the people must borrow of the banks. Bank notes are based upon government bonds. The government borrows \$1,000 of the banks and pays them 314 to 6 per cent. upon it, say interest and the \$900 the people are compelled to borrow of the bank at any rate of interest the banks may fix. Suppose it averages 8 per cent. Now it is about twenty-five years since the law authorizing the national banks was first passed. Suppose this \$10 bill, (holding a bill up so the audience could see it) was issued and loaned out when the of the money and power thus gained to banks first organized say twenty-five years ago. Then the government will have paid interest upon that portion of the bond, which this \$10 bill may be said to rest upon \$10; 4 per cent. for twentyfive gives \$10. And the people having

lar bill for twenty-five years, and all the time it was the credit of the Why move the ranks of our Farmers' Lias 'ud try to coax him to move up the slower he'd go, till finally, jist as 'Lias lifted the plow up to get over a stump, the mule came to a dead stop. 'Lias held the plow in the air and hollered held the bill good and not the bank. A greenback scouts and heralds sent out from the credit of the bank. A greenback because of the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bill good and not didn't expect you 'this morning." 'No; but I was called to your opposite neighbor, poor Mrs. Brown, and I thought I whole winter of fun for a few wedding head to the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly? Why are not more the bank alliances so slowly Suppose a man wants \$1,000,000 for people that made the bill good and not alliances so slowly? Why are not more

gress providing for the proper control of and under any system in which the end of our broad continent to the other, the railroad companies, and suppose medium of exchange starts into circula- in the defense of the American farmers 1,000,000 will defeat the bill, or emas- tion by being loaned the interest is in- and of the pure, sweet home life, so dear culate it; change it so that it will be in- variably compounded upon society so to hearts of the bravest and best of our

How can a farmer in the face of his own statements of such facts be content Ninety dollars for the use of a bank to patiently and wearily suck an old pipe bill as against 10 cents for the use of a and say he don't know why things are as they are, and divert himself and family through the long winter evenings "Frankly I do not think the alliance with a greasy old pack of cards, instead sub-treasury plan the best that can be of reading, and talking, and thinking, are business men and producers of devised, but it is so vastly better for the and finding out about these things?

America to-day and every struggle they country and the business and producing These are some of the questions These are some of the questions we

wish the farmers themselves would answer.-Ida P. Hunt in Advance

A NEW PARTY.

The Signs of the Times Fortell a Great Change in Political Affiliations-The

People Must Have Relief. If there is anything in the wide world These spider webs are made up of bad free. If this cannot be done in any that is calculated to give the average boodle politician or subsidized editor a ury plan. Under any and all circum- bad case of political nightmare, it is the produce and exchange wealth untaxed of opposed to the death to all banks of is- time and again, demonstrated (to their deavor to help the people to obey that. banks. Either form of issuing the medium of exchange contemplates not only steer clear of all third party movements. vant of steam, a slave of electricity, a men came from savagery up to civilization of the waves of sound. Over tion. It seems to me that if we could must end in the absorption of the wealth present condition of things is hard to through the window of the religible the outcome of the must end in the absorption of the wealth present condition of things is hard to a prophet to see that the people

party. But when a "long train of abuses" indicate that the true objects of govern- man. ment are being preverted, men have left parties which in time became the dominant parties in the notion. Thus the democratic party was once known as the republican party as distinguished from the ederalists. The whig party was an offshoot of the democratic party, and the republican party of the present day was formed of the dissatisfied elements of both the whig and democratic parties. The frantic assertions of the monopolistic press that there can be no such thing as a third party and that it could accomplish nothing if organized is the about thirty feet in diameter, and it tathere is no power on earth that can pre-

contradicted both by history and common sense. The National Reformer is not urging the formation of a new party. It only hopes that there will be no necessity for such an organization; but if our democratic friends persist in antag-onizing the demands of labor and follow in the footsteps of the republicans in vent the formation of a new party, and one that will sweep from power both of the existing political parties. The people are in dead earnest, and there is a strong ander-current of public sentiment that foreshadows the coming of a new party. Nothing can prevent it but a concession to the de- ready to fire at the approaching monster, mands of labor. The democratic party has it in its power, to a great extent to put itself on record as being friendly to the measures demanded. But mere professions of friendship will not do. The people have grown heartily tired of empty promises and professions of friendship. They demand something tangible in the way of relief. They will not be satisfied, as in the past, with a few crumbs. The fight is being waged for bread and meat, -for a proper recognition of their rights. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. If the democratic party grants it, well and good; if not hey will take matters in their own hands. If as is sometimes intimated. they have not sense enough to know what they need and how to get it, the sooner they find it out the better for

would be difficult to conceive of a course

of legislation that would make the few

immensely rich and the many so ex-

has been done for the past twenty-five

years. It is not worth while to mined

words: if the people do not obtain relief,

and that soon, there will be a new

party, fits or no fits .- National Re-

Government Railroads.

The state control of railways is com-

ing more rapidly than most men think.

The attorney-general of Nebraska re-

cently startled the country with the

emphasis which he put in his recom-

mendation that the government operate

the trunk lines and begin by foreclosing

on the Union Pacific. And now the

board of mediation and arbitration of

New York in its special report to the

legislature on the New York Central

strike last August, makes recommenda-

tions very similar in their general

nature. After noting the fact that the

dispute between the road and its

employes cost the road \$2,000,000.

and threw permanently out of their posi-

tions between 3,500 to 4,000 employes, besides doing incalculable harm to the

commercial and industrial interests of

the state and imperilling many lives,

asks for the legislation to cover the fol-

1. The service rendered by railroad cor-

2. Entrance into such service should be

porations created by the state is a public

weeks from \$300,000 to

lowing points:

service.

tremely poor at a more rapid rate than

In the great old empire state of New York we saw fine fiarms with handsome ouildings, whose owners told us that in the last ten years their farms had deall concerned. If popular government preciated one-third in value, and that is a failure-if the people are not capathey would like to dispose of their old ble of self-government, the fact may as homesteads and do something else, if well be known now as at any time. They they only knew what to do, as no money are willing to make the trial. One thing could any longer be made by farming, is very evident; if we could induce a while the taxes went right on and were few old women to leave off making catleading to certain mortgage, and, in the nip tea for the babies for a few months in the year and go to Washington as lawmakers, they could manage things better than they have been in the past. It

not distant future, the eventual loss of In the cities of the Empire state we saw young men who were farmers' sons seeking to fit themselves for bookkeepers and shorthand reporters, or other employment belonging to cities, which they said they did not like and would prefer to be independent farmers as were heir fathers before them, but that farming did not pay and they must find something else to do and help keep the home roof over the heads of their parents in

their old age. We asked both the young men and the men why these things were so, but none of them could tell us why. We asked them if their fields were worn out and if their soil was less fertile or the seasons less favorable than in former days, and they said, "oh, no." We asked them ten years ago, and they said "no," but they realized so little from all their toil. Yet in towns both east and west we hear the people complain that many other eating stuffs in proportion. Since the farmers did not, know, we thought we would ask the bankers. So we asked two who were genial, generous, kindly men in their families, and lived in different cities, to tell us why the farmers were complaining in this manner and if it were time that the best farming lands in the state were thus dereciated in value. And they said it was ime, and that the land was depreciated because of hard times. And one said the hard times was due to not enough tariff, and the other said it was due to too much tariff, and both said the farmers were hard up because they were all extravagant and wanted planes for their children and nice buggies and furnique

by enlistment for a definite period, upon the same as city people with lots of satisfactory examination as to mental and physical qualifications, with oath of fidelity money had; while both agreed that farmers did not need these luxuries and were to the people and to the corporation, etc. not a far-sighted class of men anyway. The keynote of the whole report is in So with all our inquiry we found no the first paragraph. In law and right one to clearly explain the problems to us, the railroads are public roads and must and we thought one thing the bankers be run for the public. That is good allitold us was true, i. c., that that the farm- ance doctrine .- Red Oak (Ia.,) Alliance it averages 4 per cent. Then the gov-ernment loans the bank \$900, without ers are not a far sighted class of men any-Program. way. If they were they would find out Speaking of races, for the great conwhy things were thus, every mother's son of them. And having found out gressional stakes in 1892, free to all they would go to work to right them by goers, we enter the colt Farmers' Allithe might and power of the ballot; ance, sired by Circumstances, out of th dam Hard Times, Eli rider, Meanwhile standing by their broad acres and r :deeming them from a nation's profligacy. we caution Eli, if he wants to get there. to see that the colt is not permitted to That sending their sons who love the scent of sweet country grasses; the care | eat from the feed Loxes of the old stock, of their gent,e animals who repay their and that he is not handled by any of the kindness with docile affection; the old gang in uniform, lest he catch the healthful and sturdy exercises whose glanders and be poisoned,-Brick Pom-

usages they have inherited; to compete | eroy.

the scores of others for scanty earnings in "I say, Diogenes," cried a light, unthe noisy, bustling, careless cities, where

all the known forces of nature we are find the road by which God led men from of the millions by the few and the final tell, but it requires no prophet or son of President himself came to the rescue, The speaker offered some words of are taking the bits in their teeth cers in capturing the young athlete. The and that he assisted the two police offifasten the curtains at the win low, and The speaker then drew a picture of tions from one whom he called "the men in their savage state, and following sweetest of all the singers of the people," shown that it is a very difficult matter to than the officers. The President has been During the entire day the ship rolled induce any considerable portion of the entreated by a great number of influenpeople to sever their allegiance to their tial people since the event not to permit any action to be taken against the young their parties and formed new or third RACED WITH A WATERSPOUT. Thrilling Experience of a Norwegian Steame: in West Indian Waters, At New York, the little Norwegian camer. America, came in from the West Indies with a story of a race with a gizantic waterspout. The steamer was 100 miles off Hatterns on March 23. making her way north in a moderate sea over which hung low and heavy clouds. Suddenly from the northwest, the direction of the land, a great waterspout was seen approaching. The America was worst kind of demagogy and stands headed in the direction that would give the spout a wide berth, but it came down on the steamer so rapidly that the captain put the vessel on a northeasterly course and signaled the ngineer to crowd on all the steam. Then it became a race between the watersport and the little steamer. The former was

> a small Niagara. The signal cannon of the America was loaded and run out, but the steamer won the race and the spout passed fifteen feet astern of the America. The commotion of the water caused by the waterspout as it whirled by the America lifted the vessel's stern com-

thickness. Then it spread out again,

waterspout was revolving from right to

left with great rapidity and rearing like

and its top was lost in the clouds. The

THE WHITE HOUSE.

His Erratic Exploit at Washington-He

House and "Do the President Up."

Boasted That He Would Go to the White

It appears that the attempt to secure

the release of young Harry Martin, who

when intoxicated the other night, with-

attemped to break into the White House

be successful. An effort, however, is

likely to be made to have the offense.

pletely out of water.

Gave Un the Gold. A lump of gold was received at the Treasury Department at Washington from New York and placed to the credit of the conscience fund. Accompanying it was a note signed "Honor," which stated that the lump of gold had been left in "Honor's" possession for some time, but, as he believed that the gold belonged to the Government, he now turned it over to the Treasury. The ump of gold will be sent to the mint, its value ascertained, and "Honor" in-

formed through the press of its value. Tom Hunter, a negro employed by R. . Burks in the telegraph office at Cumerland Gap, waylaid Burks and killed

him. Hunter was captured at Middles orough, Ky., and returned to Cumberand Gap, when a mob took him and hanged him to a tree and fired 100 shots into his body. Not a Cent for the Fair In the Arkansas Senate the bill ap-

propriating \$25,000 for World's Fair puroses was defeated. Why He Spins No Yarns. "How is it, lieutenant," asked : oung man of a gray-mustached naval

flicer-so says the New York Times that with your many years of sea life, involving, no doubt, many strange adventures, one never hears you relate your experiences of the sea?" "Well," was the answer, "I will relate to you a little instance of misplaced confidence. Some years ago I was attached to a ship on the China

station. One night it was my turn to take the midwatch. I settled myself on the starboard bridge-rail. "In a few moments I noticed a com motion in the water close to the ship. There appeared not more than a half cable length from where I was standing a most gigantic sea serpent. I had often read of such things, but had cost the men in wages for six never believed in them, but I could not doubt the evidence of my own eyes. In a moment it vanished, to reappear the next instant almost under our bow. The moon was shining brightly and I got a good look at it. The monster's

head was fully as large as an ordinary flour barrel, and it was at least twelve above the water. "It disappeared in a few minutes The next morning I related my expe rience to my brother officers and soon after turned into my bank. Just be fore lunch I felt like drinking a glass of beer, and, ringing for the boy, or dered him to bring me a bottle. rascal didn't appear in a reasonable time, and I rang for him again.

What's the matter with the beer. Jim?' I asked. 'Nuthin' de ma'ter wid de beer Mr. Bobstay. " 'Then why don't you bring it?'

"'Can't do it, Mr. Bobstay, De doctor done stopped yore beer. Said dat a pusson dat sees such snakes as you wuz talking about dis morning orn't to bah no more hear "And that is the reason that I don't like to tell remarkable stories.

In "A. M n r" Kev. A msing artist—the steeple painter. A Fox terrier is so called because he never disturbs a fox, but is rough on rats.

It seems to be the burg'aries and not the burglars that are committed nowadays. A NEWALK wig-maker is engaged in writing a novel, which he calls "The

Dress like a tramp and your friends will overlook you, but a policemen will

MARTIN'S GRAVE CRIME GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

THE RECENT SENSATION AT VIRGINIA LIFE-SAVERS DO NO-BLE WORK.

> A Captain's Wife and Chi d and Six of a Norwegian Bark's Crew Find Watery Grave's Off Cape Henry-Thrilling De-

The Norwegian tark Dictator, from ensacola, Fla., to West Hartlepool, 'ngland, laden with pine lumber, Weth a crew of fifteen and the out any punishment whatever will not captain's young wife and little boy of 3 years, went ashore in a strong eastcharged against him changed, so that he orly gale four miles south of Cape Henry, can plead guilty to it and pay a fine. A Va, and two m les north of the Virginia change which has been suggested is that | Beach Hotel. The weather was so thick he will be charged with assaulting Po- that the vessel was not seen until 9 o'clock a m., and then she was in the lic man Kenney, one of the officials of breakers broadside on, within a quarter It is now learned that the assault was of a mile of the shore. Full crews from of a more aggravated character than has two life-saving stations, those of Cape been supposed. It is said to be true that | Henry and Scatick, under command of young Martin, when crazed with liquor | Captain Drinkwater, were promptly on before he started to the White House, hand and began tiring lines to the ill-fated told some of his companions that he was back. The guns could not deliver the going "to do the President up." The lines so far, though they were repeatedlanguage attributed to him in words is: ly fired. The ship finally succeeded in "I am going to do up the President." If getting a line ashore tied to a barrel, it could be sustained in court, and the | which the surf carried to the life-savers. ment than this such conduct would not

use, and the rescue was delayed until Captain Drinkwayer, of the life-saving crew, wrote instructions, put them in a bottle, and sent it to the Dictator by the line connecting the vessel with the shore. The men on board broke the bottle at once, as could be seen by glasses from the shore, and proceeded to carry out the directions. The first man was delivered ashore in eight minutes, and seven others were res ned before sunset, four of whom came ashore in a life boat which was capsized, but the men succeeded in

and pitched terribly, and made the work of rescuing the unhappy saliors exceedingly difficult and slow, as the life line would tighten or slacken in response to the motion of the vessel. Once the line broke with a man midway to the shere, and he was hauled back to the back half dead. The line was mended and the same man safely landed. beach was lined with people who had come from the country houses and the hotel, and to the spectators the anxiety and suspense was awful, as they could plainly see the people on the bark and hear their constant cries for succor. At nightfall there were still nine persons on the bark, and among the number the captain, his wife, and little child. The captain had urged his wife all during the day to take the buoy and come ashore, but she steadily refused, as she would not leave her husband and child. and only one could take the buoy at a time. The wife and child were already greatly exhausted, according to the reshaped like an hour glass. Its base was port of the sailors. At night, the work of rescae was continued, and the captain get the names of the rescued to-night, owing to the fact that they are entirely exhausted and all are foreigners. Lloyd's register gives the captain's name as Jorgonson. The bark is a complete wreck and went to pieces fast: the sea was tremendous. All that could be gathered from the half-dead sailers as to the cause of the stranding of the vessel was that they did not know where they were, the sun not having been seen for four days, and the weather so thick last night and this morning that they struck the breakers before they could see the coast. The life-savers worked all day with great, heroism without food since morning. The apparently slow progress of the work of rescue is due to the fact that a ife-boat could not live in the surf, and hat the guns would not reach the bark. nd that the crew could not use the breeches buoy until they were instructed from shore, which caused great delay. The captain, just before the ship went to pieces, sprang into the sea with his son strapped to his back and reached the shore alive, but the boy was lost, making a total of eight lives. The Dictator was trying to make Hampton Roads, having been tifteen days disabled by hurricanes.

WENT WEST FOR NAUGHT.

Pennsylvania Damsel Travels to Spokane Falls for a Husband to Meet Dis-

An advertisement inserted in a Chicago matrimonial paper by Harry F. Fleming, a wholesale baker, of Spokane Falls, Wash., caught the eye of Miss Grace G'assgow, of Marklesburg, Pa. She is a petite brunette of 30, and is the e'dest daughter of Professor Samuel L. Glassgow, a leading educator and prominent figure in Huntington County politics. An ardent correspondence ensued, photographs were exchanged and Miss Glasgow finally accepted a proposal of marriage from her unknown Western wooer. The gallant Fleming furnished her with a through ticket and an abundance of money for the traveling expenses, and Miss Glasgow left quietly for Spokane Falls. The other night she returned unexpectedly to her parents' home still unmarried, weary and dejected over her fruitless and fatiguing journey. She had met her flance, but his material and physical charms were not in keeping with his written and pictured representation of himself, and so the disappointed damsel nullified the engagement with a frigid farewell bow.

Piz Mine in Danger of Flooding

At Plymouth, Pa., Dodson colliery, one of the greatest in the coal fields, is in danger of total destruction. Water is breaking into it from abandoned workings. The mine is connected with a vast number of old works. The water has gained such headway that the work of pumping machinery seems to be of no avail. The suspension of the colliery means a total loss of work to see men and boys.

Liablitles Large, Assets Small. William Younger, the owner of the large flour mill at Catasaqua, Pa., bas made an assignment, having confessed judgment for \$44,000. Other liabilities will swell the total to \$90,000. The assets are \$12,000.

Closed by the Sheriff. The doors of the wholesale clothing house of R. Newboner & Co, Milwaukee, are locked and the Sheriff is in pos-

Kansas' Direct Tax Refunded. The Treasury Department paid to the

State of Kansas \$60,918, its share of the direct tax. Eablit's Foot Philosophy.

The first snow flake of winter, how significant-and the first white hair. Beware of the man who has no petty

Some people spend their vacation in worrying over the business they left behind them.

She was regal, she was haughty, she was high-born and distinguished; and, like the rest of us, she was clay, Triendship at the highest height is stronger than love. Dig, sow and reap; but the harvest is Death's

God sets the stars in the window of night to cheer the belated world as it rolls through the darkness. True honor despises evasions

Waste of money and time usually go hand-in-hand.—Arkansaw Traveler.